

Irs Black to White House

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AFP). — Former child star Shirley Temple Black, now United States ambassador to Ghana, was today appointed as the White House chief of protocol by President Ford.

Mrs. Temple Black has been ambassador to Ghana since September 1974. She will be the first woman to hold the senior job in the administration, and how ambassadors should conduct themselves and how America's guests should be received.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation.

جورنن لاييز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

PLO opens Moscow office

MOSCOW, June 11 (R). — The Soviet news agency Tass today reported the arrival in Moscow of Mr. Mohammad Shaer, whom it described as the head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) mission in the Soviet Union.

The report indicated that a plan announced nearly two years ago for the PLO to open an office here had come to fruition.

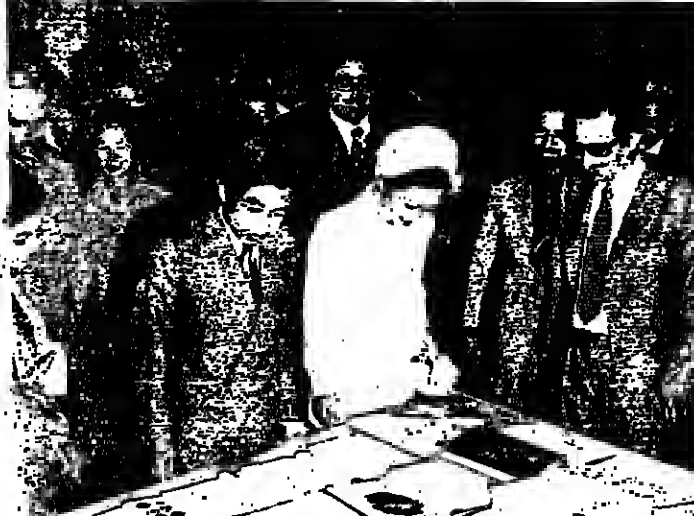
Tass said Mr. Shaer was received at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the body which nominally handles relations with stateless and non-ruling Asian and African movements.

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Akihito, Michiko cap day with visit to Petra



Company of Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat, the imperial guests look over a book exhibit at the University (JNA photo).

(JT). — Japan's Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko arrived in Amman Friday morning received at the Guest Palace members of the Japanese-Jordanian friendship Association. Its president, Mr. Ibn Jamil, presented to the Imperial couple a gift of a Arabian stallions as a symbol of the friendship that exists between the two people.

Later, the Imperial couple held a meeting with its counterpart in Jordan for Jordanian and businessmen in Tokyo.

Before noon, Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat accompanied the Imperial guests for a tour of the Al Medical City, the Royal Scientific society and the University of Jordan, where they were briefed on the activities and objects of each of the three institutions.

Japanese guests were presented with the shield of the Jordanian Society and that of the University of Jordan.

Afternoon, Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat accompanied the Imperial couple on a visit to Petra, where they were received by Mrs. Ghalib Barakat, Minister of Tourism and Culture, who briefed the guests on the significance of the site.



Imperial couple, at Hussein Medical City, are briefed on the facilities as they view a model of the Medical City.



Japanese embassy Thursday evening, the visiting Imperial couple with members of the Japanese community in Amman.

Syrian, Egyptian prime ministers to meet June 23

CAIRO, June 11 (R). — The Prime Ministers of Egypt and Syria will meet in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on June 23 in a new bid to resolve differences over their Middle East policies, a senior Egyptian source said today.

The talks, put off at the last minute last month because of differences over the agenda, will also be attended by the sponsors of the meeting, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Well-informed sources said here the prime ministers' meeting would seek to prepare the ground for a summit conference in Riyadh, within one month, to be attended by the four Arab heads of state.

Differences between Egypt and Syria started over last September's Sinai disengagement agreement between Egypt and Israel. Syria has called the agreement "a sellout" of the Arab cause.

Last week, Egypt announced a de facto break in relations between the two countries over Syrian military intervention in Lebanon and the ransacking of the Egyptian embassy in Damascus.

Al Rai newspaper is temporarily suspended

AMMAN, (JT). — The daily Arabic language newspaper Al Rai, the sister publication of the Jordan Times, has not been published today because of a temporary suspension of publication order from the responsible authorities.

The Jordan Times hopes Al Rai will reappear as usual in the very near future.

Fighting, rightist opposition threaten Arab League peace mission in Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 11 (R). — Six officers — two Syrians, two Libyans and two Palestinians — today set up headquarters to supervise the Arab League's peace efforts in Lebanon, diplomatic sources said.

The sources said the office was near the Kuwaiti embassy, in a district which saw fierce fighting earlier this week.

The move gave a faint glimmer of hope that the ceasefire, which collapsed in fighting around Beirut airport last night, might be given a chance to work.

But it came as the Arab League's efforts threatened to become bogged down.

One radio station here reported that, after periods of near-peace yesterday, scores of people were killed in artillery battles overnight.

Shells came raining down again this afternoon in west Beirut, residents said, but it was not known who was firing.

The Palestine news agency Wafa claimed intensive Syrian military movements in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, where the bulk of Syria's intervention force has been stationed. Syria last week sent in a major force of several thousand men backed by tanks to restore peace in Lebanon.

Reports yesterday said more than 1,000 Algerians, Libyans and Sudanese troops had entered Lebanon as part of the proposed Arab League peacekeeping force here.

But Beirut Radio, which had reported the arrival at Beirut airport of 100 Sudanese troops, later dropped the item from its news bulletins, and the independent newspaper Al Nahar claimed today the "Sudanese" troops were in fact Syrians.

Conflicting reports still surround

the role of the proposed Arab peacekeeping force, which is due to be drawn from six sources — Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA).

A leftwing Beirut newspaper said Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, who left here yesterday after talks with leftwing and Palestinian leaders, had put forward a four-point peace plan.

This included a two-week timetable for the total withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon.

But an official statement by Damascus, widely quoted by Lebanese media, said Syria had no intention of pulling out a single soldier until the Syrian task force's mission had been completed.

Syria has hundreds of its peace force tanks, rocket launchers and field guns entrenched in the hills southeast of Beirut, some 17 kilometres away, and a fresh artillery column was moving up to the front yesterday.

Syria has said it sent troops to Lebanon in order to end the fighting here, to prevent the partition of Lebanon and to ensure Lebanon's sovereignty.

Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad meanwhile arrived in Damascus today heading political and military committees set up by the league to try to bring peace to Lebanon.

The delegation's mission is to press forward arrangements for the joint Arab peacekeeping force proposed by the league early yesterday.

Mr. Riad and his party were expected to call on President Hafez Assad tonight.

Before leaving Cairo, Mr. Riad sent a message to outgoing Presi-

dent Suleiman Franjeh of Lebanon who had complained that the league's decision to send the force was invalid because Lebanese authorities were not informed in advance of the Cairo conference of Arab foreign ministers which made it.

Mr. Riad told Mr. Franjeh he regretted that an invitation to the conference did not reach him. The league official said this was probably due to communications difficulties in Lebanon.

Mr. Riad assured Mr. Franjeh of the league's anxiety about, and respect for, the sovereignty of member states.

Lebanon was represented at the meeting earlier this week by its ambassador in Cairo who was said by Lebanese Premier Rashid Karame to be carrying credentials signed by Mr. Franjeh.

Rightist Maronite Catholic political leaders meanwhile warned today they will fight the proposed Arab League force if it enters Lebanon against their will.

After meeting with President Franjeh, the Maronites issued a communique that also threatened to "resort to an international force to stave off the danger of a new war" that would "undoubtedly" break out if the Arab League sent troops.

"Lebanon would consider that

Franjeh sends Waldheim copies of two messages

UNITED NATIONS, June 11 (R). — President Suleiman Franjeh of Lebanon has sent Secretary General Kurt Waldheim copies of two messages which he recently addressed to the Arab League, including one stating that Lebanon would not be bound by any league decisions taken without its approval.

Lebanese U.N. representative Edouard Ghorra told Reuter the messages were transmitted to Mr. Waldheim yesterday, but that no U.N. action was requested.

One was a lengthy statement Waldheim yesterday, but that no the role of the Palestinians in the current crisis.

The other stated that Lebanon was not invited to attend an Arab League meeting earlier this week on the Lebanese crisis, and was therefore not bound by the league's decisions.

After anti-Israel, S. Africa resolution

Political split emerges at Habitat conference

VANCOUVER British Columbia, June 11 (AFP). — The leader of the Venezuelan delegation to the United Nations conference Habitat was preparing to return to Caracas today after complaining that the gathering had been turned into a political forum.

Diego Arria, chairman of one of the conference committees, announced he was leaving after the conference adopted a Cuban resolution late yesterday condemning the use of housing programmes as a means of prolonging control over territories occupied by force.

The resolution was carried by 77 votes to eight after several hours of often confused debate.

The United States, Israel, France, Canada, Britain, West Germany, Netherlands and Paraguay voted against the resolution, which had the support of African, Latin American, Arab and Communist bloc countries, while Venezuela was one of 20 countries which abstained.

Arab countries saw the adoption of the resolution as a victory over Israel, while the Africans considered it an implicit condem-

nation of South Africa's apartheid policy.

The conference chairman, Canadian Secretary of State for Urban Affairs Barney Danson had earlier staged a symbolic walk-out after the conference had voted that amendments to a report on national housing plans needed only a straight majority, and not a two-thirds majority.

After the 59-30 vote in favour of a straight majority, Mr. Danson left the chair and was replaced by Easton Douglas, of Jamaica.

The Cuban proposal now be-

comes part of an official declaration of the conference which has been meeting for the past two weeks.

The Arab-Israeli dispute is regarded by American and British representatives as outside the scope of the conference and, behind-the-scenes efforts have been underway to get it struck from the agenda.

But Arab and other Third World countries see the Israeli occupation of territory in the Middle East as basic to the question of human settlements, which is what the conference is all about.

Angolan court asks death sentences for white mercenaries

LUANDA, June 11 (R). — Angola opened its trial of 13 white mercenaries here today and alleged that their chief, Cyprus-born Costas Georgiou (alias "Colonel Callan"), killed men, women and children for sadism and money.

"Acting with furious anger, he killed people daily so as to incite terror, subjugate and take advantage of the people through

whose area he and his group passed," a formal indictment read out at the start of the trial said.

"He imposed his despotic power by force and violence and sowed panic and terror among the civilian population... His fascist mentality, combined with his uncontrolled lust for material wealth, made him kill men, women and children for sadism and money."

All 13 mercenaries, wearing freshly-pressed, mustard-coloured military fatigues, sat quietly in the dock as they heard the indictment and a demand for the death sentence. They showed no emotion.

Two of them, Briton Andre MacKenzie and Irishman John Nammo, were brought in on wheelchairs. MacKenzie's left leg was amputated at the knee cap and Nammo's right leg stuck out in front of him in plaster cast. Argentine Gustavo Grillo had one knee in a plaster cast. Otherwise, all 13 appeared to be in good health.

They face the death sentence for their part in the Angolan civil war last February when they joined the losing forces of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

After the indictment was read

out, one of the 13, Kevin Marchant of Hampshire, England, took the stand. He repeatedly insisted that he went to neighbouring Zaïre as a physical training instructor and only found out he was in Angola when told by Georgiou.

He also asserted he did not fire a shot while in the country and knew nothing of the civil war because his newspaper reading in Britain was usually confirmed to page three of the Sun — which regularly reproduced photographs of nude women.

The general indictment accused all the mercenaries of two broad crimes... "the crime of being a mercenary and crimes against peace... in a war aimed at extinguishing Angolan independence and enslaving, oppressing and dividing the people."

It also roundly condemned the British and American governments which it said had "shamefully" allowed the mercenaries to be recruited and leave their territory.

The British government meanwhile was "still hoping" that the trial of the mercenaries might be adjourned until two British lawyers arrive to defend two accused, a foreign office spokesman said in London Friday.

The spokesman said the Government had sent a message to Angola (Continued on page 6)

EEC Cyprus initiative confirmed

NICOSIA, June 11 (AFP). — The countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) have called on United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to sponsor the resumption of Cypriot intercommunity negotiations as soon as possible, a spokesman for the Greek Cypriot government confirmed here today.

The government led by Archbishop Makarios did not oppose resumption of the negotiations as long as they dealt immediately with the substance of the problem — especially the territorial issue, government sources said.

Negotiations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots were broken off in March after the resignation of Klafkos Clerides from the post of chief Greek Cypriot negotiator. Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash later decided that he would not continue in his job, and the two were replaced by new negotiators who have not yet held talks.

Carter VP list has 14 names

BOSTON, Massachusetts, June 11 (AFP). — Former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter has already prepared a list of 14 possible vice presidential candidates to run with him on the Democratic ticket in November, the Boston Globe reported here today.

The list was a result of a poll he ordered to find out who would be most acceptable to the voters.

Two blacks were on the list; Mrs Barbara Jordan, a congresswoman from Texas, and Los Angeles Mayor Thomas Bradley.

Others included were New York Governor Hugh Carey, New Jersey Congressman Peter Rodino and Senators Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, Frank Church of Idaho, Birch Bayh of Indiana and Edmund Muskie of Maine.

Two thousand people were interviewed in the poll, which was conducted by Cambridge Survey Research, the newspaper said.

ATO expresses concern at Soviet military buildup

June 11, (R). — NATO ministers today said the threat of such force, world Union has the clear use military force in the world.

Alliance sources said the reference to indirect military force was directed towards Cuban troop involvement in the recent Angolan civil war.

The new Soviet interest in Africa dominated the conference. Yesterday two ministers, Britain's Roy Mason and West Germany's Georg Leber, complained that the Alliance had not done enough to counter this.

U.S. Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld told a press conference advances in size and that he had no evidence to indicate that the Cuban troops were in every sector of So-

leaving Angola for home.

According to Cuban Premier Fidel Castro last month, the Cubans were preparing to leave at the rate of 200 a week.

"But there has been no specific evidence of movement to date," said Mr. Rumsfeld. He described the Cubans as "proxies and surrogates" of the Soviet Union.

He said that Russia had advanced from being a continental power protected by a coastal navy. "It now has a blue water navy and has the potential and capability to project power a considerable distance from the homeland," he added.

The communique said the ministers expressed concern at tensions prevailing throughout the Mediterranean area.

No further details were given of the causes for concern, although Mr. Rumsfeld said they did not include Italy.

Several NATO countries, especially the United States, expressed concern about the prospect of Italian Communists joining the Rome government after general elections later this month.

The ministers said they had discussed the establishment of a system of flying radar stations to protect western Europe from surprise air attack and would return to the matter again at their December meeting.

However, informed sources expressed doubts that the Alliance would ever agree to mount the airborne early warning system because of its high cost, possibly \$5,000 million.

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So far, so bad

The emergence of Jimmy Carter as the Democratic Party's candidate in the American presidential elections has been the result of an exciting process that has once again lived up to its advance billing. There is nothing quite like the U.S. presidential contest.

It seems likely also that President Ford will eventually come through with the Republican Party's nomination, so we can look forward to several months of campaigning between Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford — all in all, an accurate representation in the leadership contest of the mainstream of the United States.

It is worth taking a closer look now on at how these men stand on the Middle East — the only topic, really, where we feel it our right to pry into the electoral affairs of others. On this score, Gerald Ford is a known quantity; but what we know of Jimmy Carter to date confirms to us that if peanut farmers from Plains, Georgia, are the people required at this juncture of history to fill a moral vacuum in the top leadership of the United States, they are not quite the people who are best qualified to play a meaningful role in helping resolve the Middle East conflict. We add the qualifier, however, that this judgement is made on the strength — or on the weakness — of Jimmy Carter's statements to date on the Middle East. If in the next several months he comes forth with some revised thoughts on the basis of a closer acquaintance with the truth, he shall do himself and everybody else a lot of good.

We say this because this is a unique time in American-Israeli relations, and the relationship of these to the conflict in the Middle East between Zionism and Palestinian nationalism. A lively debate on the Middle East in the United States this summer would be marvellous, to use a word Jimmy Carter supporters can easily relate to. But we hope this would be a real debate, asking questions such as how much longer is the United States being asked to give Israel about two billion dollars a year in public funds, when will there be a situation in the Middle East such that the thrust of Zionist efforts will be to live a full Jewish life instead of fighting a continuous battle to maintain the colonisation drive throughout Arab Palestine, and what is the moral implication for the United States in supporting a status quo in the Middle East predicated upon the dual principles of Zionist gains to date and the continued fragmentation of the Palestinian nation?

President Ford has taken some courageous stands, particularly when he addresses a Jewish audience in the heat of an election year and says Israel will have to make some sacrifices and take some chances in the interests of a long-term peace settlement. There are indications here and there that the Ford administration is indeed taking a second look at what has to be done in the Middle East to end the state of war, and there are also indications that the Ford people have come to appreciate the central role therein of the Palestinians.

As for Jimmy Carter, he has so far talked in the sweeping, simplistic, inaccurate, illegitimate and unhelpful generalities that are so much a part of the barren popular intellectual approach to the Middle East in America. This is partly because the Middle East simply does not matter greatly to the average American citizen (much as, for example, the situation in Bolivia today does not matter greatly to the average Arab), but mostly because the phrases Jimmy Carter uses to talk about the Middle East are the phrases of distortion and deception that have been deftly slipped into the American psyche by many decades of unchallenged Zionist propaganda and misinformation techniques. Thus when Jimmy Carter says such things as "terrorism must not be rewarded" or the central issue in the Middle East is the Arab states' inability to recognise the reality of Israel, he is doing little more than acting as a mouthpiece for the state of Israel. This is something only Jimmy Carter will be able to clarify in the coming few months.

We hope the upcoming contest for the American presidency will cause both candidates to stand on the strength of their convictions, and not on the expediency of the electoral moment. Jimmy Carter should recognise, in the interest at least of the people he seeks to lead, that rapid and silly statements such as he has so far made about the Middle East are good for nobody, including the American people and the Israelis themselves.

Ghaleb Barakat discusses tourism cooperation with Syria

DAMASCUS. — Talks between Jordan and Syria start here Saturday on measures to unify tourism planning and set up a federation to encompass all touristic activities and train those working in the field.

The Jordanian side will be headed by the Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Ghaleb Barakat and the Syrian side by his counterpart Abdullah Al Khani.

Topics for discussions will include coordination steps between tourism bureaus of the two countries abroad, the exchange of touristic films and radio programmes and the running of regular joint tours to touristic sites in the two countries. Arab and foreign investment offers for tourism projects in Jordan and Syria will also be studied.

The Jordanian team will include Director of Tourism Ghaleb Abu Jaber and high ranking ministry of tourism officials.



The "castle" at the end of Wadi Seer road is a mystery few know about

By Dick Dorsett

While many of the ancient sites surrounding Amman may appeal to the specialist only, the ancient structure at the west end of the Wadi Seer road, though largely in ruins, is worthy of a visit by anyone interested in the history of ancient Jordan.

Often referred to as the castle at the end of Wadi Seer, the Qasr el-Abd at Araq el-Amir, never ceases to arouse speculation by the visitor as to its date and function.

While many of the ancient cities and structures of Jordan require time, money and extensive excavation to disentangle their history, the case with Qasr el-Abd is somewhat fortunate in that it is referred to specifically in the works of the ancient historian Josephus.

The story has it that Hyrcanus, the youngest son of Joseph, a tax collector for King Ptolemy of Egypt, came into disfavor with his relations in Palestine. Fleeing from his brothers and the elders who had to wage war on him, Hyrcanus became determined never to return to Jerusalem and established himself east of the Jordan between Judea and the area of Heshbon at a place called Tyros from which he ruled for seven years (182-175 B.C.).

Josephus writes that it was during these seven years of Hyrcanus' rule from Tyros that he built a castle adorned with carved animals and, in addition, carved coves and feasting halls and constructed extensive water works in the area.

It is this description of the works of Hyrcanus that has led to the belief that the Qasr el-Abd is the ancient Tyros. The site's location, the four lion figures carved in relief on the upper facade of the east wall, as well as the caves located to the right of the

road just before reaching the site all point to the conclusion drawn by visitors to the site since its discovery.

During 1961-62, three seasons of excavation were carried out under the direction of Dr. P.W. Lapp of the American School of Oriental Research. Working on both the Qasr and the nearby settlement area, the excavations shed further light on the exact nature of the site.

The archaeological evidence compiled agreed as completely as possible with the historical record of Josephus.

Josephus provides one further useful bit of information. It seems that during his rule, Hyrcanus was involved in the murder of East Bank Arabians (Nabataeans). At the end of the seven years, in 175 B.C., Seleucus, King of Syria, died and was succeeded by his brother Antiochus. Hyrcanus, afraid that he would be punished by the Syrian army for his crimes against the Arabians, "slew himself with his own hands."

Upon closer examination of the Qasr, it became apparent that it had never actually been completed, at least not by Hyrcanus. Fragments of stone were found which had been partially worked but had never been lifted up to adorn the structure they were destined for. This would of course be the case had the builder of the Qasr el-Abd committed suicide before its completion and the work had not been carried on as planned.

Although this accounts for some of the disturbed condition of the site, most of the large mass of tumbled stones seem to date back to a later period. It seems that during the Byzantine period, builders came upon the foundations

and remains of the earlier Hellenistic structure proceeded to erect a structure directly on top of it, incorporating the earlier remains. Although probably completed, this structure came to a sudden end during the massive earthquake of 365 A.D. which shook the entire area of Jordan and Palestine.

One particularly important discovery was made, possibly dating to the Byzantine occupation. While clearing up an excavation area for a final photograph, a workman happened to uncover the

ears and upper head of what turned out to be a magnificent feline sculptured in high relief on the lower course of stones of the eastern wall. Meant to be a fountain a colourful block of red and white dolomite was dressed by hammer strokes to form an animal which has the spotted features of a leopard, feet like a griffin and a few tufts of fur which seem to be features of a lion.

Although it is not exactly clear what the craftsman had in mind when he formed this never to be used fountain, it remains the most distinct feature of Qasr el-Abd which attracts the eye of the modern visitor approaching the site, as it would have done with ancient visitors upon the completion of work.

The exact function of the Qasr el-Abd still remains in doubt. Although a castle has been suggested by some, contemporary parallels would suggest that the site might have been intended to be a temple. Upon the completion of work presently being carried out at the site for the Jordanian Department of Antiquities it will



Protected by a Byzantine wall, this sculptured feline survived in almost excellent condition to be discovered in 1962.

Assad receives Talhouni

DAMASCUS. — President Hafez Assad yesterday afternoon received Jordanian Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhouni and the accompanying delegation, it was announced here.

Mr. Muhammad Al Halabi, Speaker of the Syrian People's Council, and Mr. Nabeeh Al Nimir, Jordan's ambassador to Syria, were present at the meeting.

Talks with President Assad concentrated on achievements by the two countries within the framework of the existing integration plans. Current Arab affairs were also discussed, the Lebanese conflict in particular.

Later, Mr. Talhouni and the accompanying delegation arrived back home in Amman.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit said both sides agreed that such meetings would bolster Arab solidarity.

The Jordanian delegation approved and accepted the analysis by the Syrian People's Council president regarding the Syrian initiative in Lebanon.

Royal message sent to Dr. Farhan

AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Friday sent a message to Dr. Ishaq Farhan, the newly appointed President of the University of Jordan, an official release said here.

The Royal message hailed the University of Jordan and carried the King's greetings to the faculty.

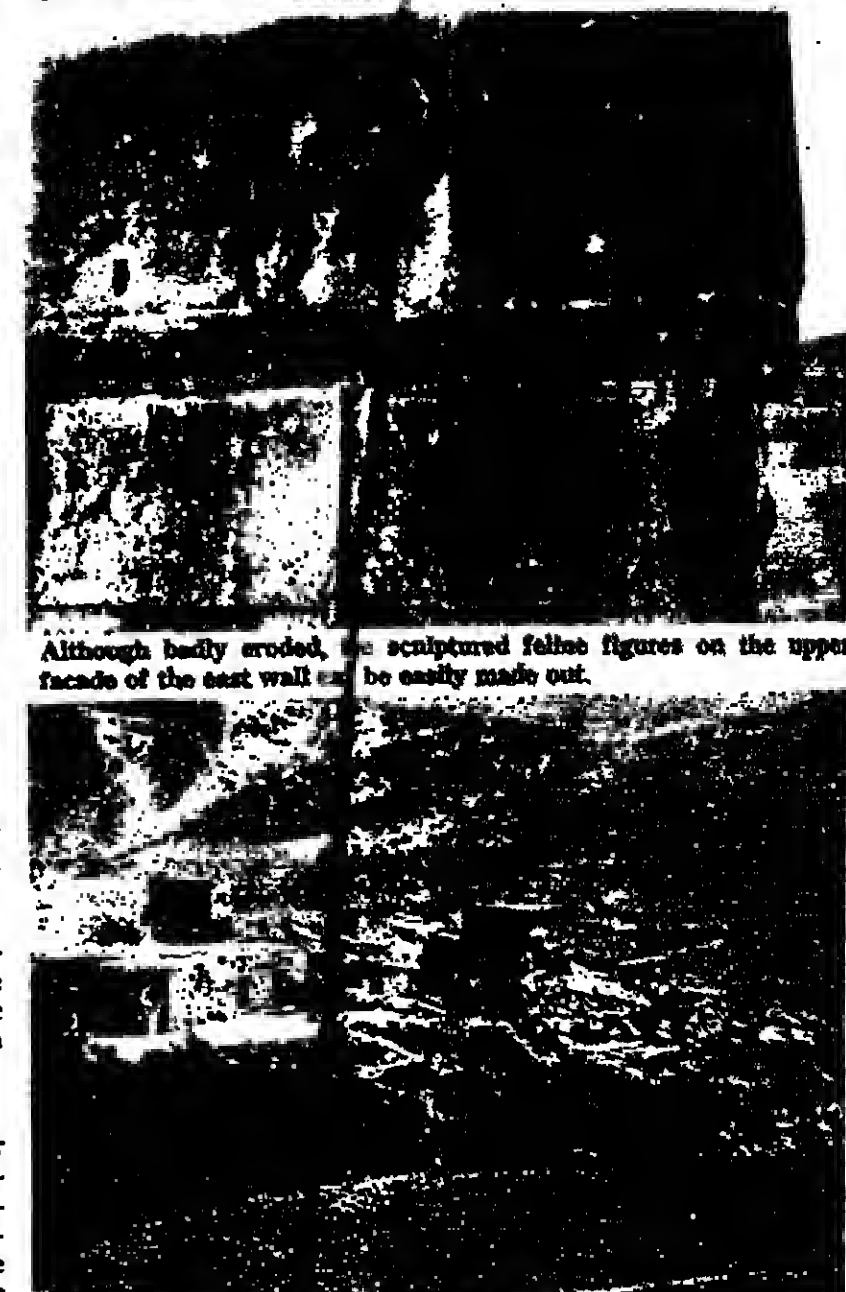
It also drew the outlines for the future of the university stressing the sense of responsibility, loyalty and adherence to hard and honest work for the creation of future generations.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar :	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling :	591.0	597.0
French franc :	70.8	70.0
Swiss franc :	135.6	136.0
German mark :	129.9	130.0
Iraqi dinar :	936.0	948.0
Syrian pound :	80.1	80.0
Egyptian pound :	473.0	483.0
Lebanese pound :	114.5	116.0
U.A.E. dirham :	84.0	84.0

perhaps be possible to be more definite about the function of the never used Hellenistic structure.



Although badly eroded, the sculptured feline figures on the upper facade of the east wall can be easily made out.

Qasr el-Abd appears at first glance to be a confusing jumble of stones.



Remains of the eastern wall provide a striking example of the massive stone construction used in this perhaps never completed temple.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Dustour Friday gave its views on the Arab League's hectic but rather belated endeavors to help solve the Lebanese crisis. It sides as his own tragedy and says the decisions taken Thursday by the Arab League foreign ministers have entered their first stage with the arrival of Arab forces to Lebanon. But, the paper says, one cannot be too sure whether the operation will continue or be halted in the future.

"However," the paper adds, "one thing is certain: the observance of the commitments to the decisions would still remain in the interest of all the Arab parties, including Lebanon."

Al Dustour advised that the Arab League efforts in Lebanon require a great amount of self-restraint and awareness of responsibility, because any attempt to breach or melt down the foreign minister's decisions will lead to a relapse whose harmful consequences no one can foretell. The Lebanese politicians, irrespective of their positions, identifications or their actual strength, bear an enormous responsibility to help implement the resolutions, or at least to abstain from hindering their execution.

The paper says the Arab individual can no longer endure the Lebanese tragedy, which he considers as his own tragedy and even his own catastrophe, threatening his very present and future life.

Tichrin of Damascus Friday took up what it termed the "Iraqi suspicious movement," and questions "the role of the Baghdad rulers in the conspiracy planned to be carried out in the area."

The paper was referring to an Iraqi News Agency report from Baghdad Thursday that a number of army units had left the capital for an undisclosed destination "to take up positions in the Arab front to carry out their national duty." Syria was quick to protest the Iraqi troop movements which it said were suspicious as to their goal in these critical circumstances. Syria further declared it will take "all just and appropriate measures to counter the situation resulting from the movement of the Iraqi troops."

Tichrin charges that the Iraqi role in the present stage is bound to explode further inter-Arab conflicts, when Arab relations were in no greater need than for

calming down and for cooperation and coordination to face the threats confronting the area, Lebanon and the Palestine resistance itself.

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BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT

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a son ADEL, born at Al-Husseini
Medical City on June 10th, 1976.

For advertising in the
Jordan Times,
call 67171-2-3-4.

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Speculation on Brezhnev's after army promotion

watchers are speculating that the rank of marshal of the Soviet Union may be the highest honor he can receive.

On the eve of Mr. Brezhnev's rise to top rank, a bronze bust of the Secretary-General was unveiled in his birthplace, the Ukrainian town of Dneprodzerzhinsk.

The praise heaped on Mr. Brezhnev's who did not attend the ceremony, was reminiscent of the panegyrics to Stalin. Mr. Brezhnev was hailed as the "theoretician and political chief of the party and the people and the most authoritative figure of the Communist and worker's movement of the world."

These were almost the same terms with which Pravda, the Communist Party organ, hailed Stalin in 1935.

Kremlin watchers who support the theory that all this praise may be a prelude to Mr. Brezhnev transfer to a more honorary position discount the possibility that he is deliberately at developing a personality cult or seeking the role of dictator. They point out that he has always been careful to emphasize the collective leadership of the Politburo and thus protect his position of first among equals (CSM).



YOUNG MEDICAL PIONEER — Two-year-old Matthew Ruff, shown with his parents, has the distinction of being the only known person to survive a bone marrow transplant from an unrelated donor. Born with a severe immune deficiency disease that prevented his body from producing the white blood cells essential to combating infectious germs, he was kept in a sterile room at New York City's Memorial-Sloan Kettering Cancer Center. In a series of six operations, bone marrow from a 45-year-old woman from Denmark was successfully injected into his veins. Doctors hailed the achievement and said lessons learned might be applicable to persons with such conditions as leukemia, aplastic anemia and other blood-cell disorders, whose lives could be saved by a marrow transplant but who do not have brothers or sisters with compatible tissues.

U.S. wreaking of communism, claims fascist front

Massachusetts (AP) — Regular listeners to the radio will recall as being the first to reveal that the state is a Communist.

was establishing a report on the primaries. He went to Senator Henry Jacobson, who was a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee, to discuss the matter.

the society more respectable, McManus said. "Watergate put the word conspiracy back into the language," McManus explained. "The American people had been conditioned to run away and hide when they heard the word conspiracy, and of course that's one of our key words. Watergate turned out to be a boost for us."

It is difficult to determine how many people join the society because they believe in its conspiracy theory and how many are drawn by the organization's conservative views on individual issues.

The society has attempted, for instance, to recruit members in Louisville, Kentucky, where school integration is controversial, by emphasizing its opposition to court-ordered busing.

And it has signed up people upset with high taxes by organizing local TRIM committees. TRIM is an acronym for Tax Reform Immediately. Local chapters put out bulletins that score congressmen on their voting records on spending bills.

McManus estimates that 75 per cent of the Birch Society's members accept the conspiracy theory. The rest, he says, are new members who have not completed their education.

The society has outgrown its two-story brick headquarters in Belmont and has spread into two other buildings in this quiet suburb west of Boston.

Inside, fluorescent lights shine on painted cinderblock corridors. The complex hums with the uncluttered aspect of a mildly prosperous insurance agency.

The people who sit behind the metal desks are quiet and unassuming. Though some, like Stang, dressed in flashy sportcoat and clashing tie, have a touch of the flamboyant, most dress modestly and speak softly. They are like office workers anywhere.

But in their way, they approach their work with the fervor of missionaries. Sometimes they reminisce fondly about their first contacts with the Birch Society, and their eventual adoption of the society's philosophy. Often, it sounds like religious conversion.

McManus, for instance, used to be an engineer for a transistor firm. "I thought the society was a lunatic organization that was giving conservatives a bad name," he wrote in a letter.

In 1962, he wrote a letter complaining about a magazine on an article critical of the Birch Movement. After his name appeared in the magazine, he began receiving Birch literature.

"Then began a tortuous revelation," he said. It went on for two years until he read "The Politician," a book written by Robert Welch, founder of the Birch Society. The society is named for an American Baptist missionary and intelligence officer killed in China in 1945.

The book had earned notoriety for calling the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower "a conscious agent of the Communist conspiracy." And it convinced McManus.

"The book put together a series of seemingly unrelated incidents that had been excused as being

errors or stupidity," he said. "The only reasonable explanation is that they were part of a conspiracy."

Among these, McManus said, were an Eisenhower programme to force people who fled Communism during World War II to return to their homelands; Eisenhower's conduct as president of Columbia University, and his refusal to intervene during the Hungarian uprising.

"It said that the leadership of my country was my enemy and that I'd better get involved unless I want to be a slave," McManus said.

After finishing the book, he joined the Birch Society. Later, he quit his job to become a professional Birch.

Birchers believe that the international conspiracy they fight began on May 1, 1776, in Bulgaria. The conspirators' symbol was a pyramid capped with an eye, now pictured on the back of the dollar bill.

"The conspiracy that began in 1776 eventually formed a lot of arms. It formed the Communist movement, the socialist movement, the nihilists and anarchists," McManus said. "The Communist arm rose very prominently, so the conspiracy became known as the Communist conspiracy. But most of the men today we think are conspirators have never been Communists."

The vehicle for world domination — so the Birch theory goes — is the United Nations. The conspirators there decide who will be president and when wars will begin and end.

McManus says the society has exposed many American government leaders as being conspirators. Among them, he named former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, former Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, Vice President Spiro Agnew, and others.

The Birch Society calls itself an educational organization. Its mission is to tell the world about its theory.

To do this, there is a staff of 240 full-time employees, 20 per cent of them hired in the last five years, the society says. At present, 110 work in Belmont, 90 recruit new members and oversee local chapters, and the rest are stationed in Birch offices in Washington, Dallas, and San Marino, California.

McManus says this bureaucracy is supported with members' dues — \$24 a year from men and half that for women — and with individual contributions.

Birchers willingly cite examples of their growth.

The Birch publishing arm, Western Islands, now has 75 books in print. Teddy Bare, a book about Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's car accident at Chappaquiddick, is in its eleventh printing. It has sold 350,000 copies, the society says.

These and other right-wing pamphlets, bumper stickers, tape recordings and records are sold in the society's 400 American Opinion bookstores. The stores are operated as franchises.

The society sponsors 20 speakers who travel around the country

giving addresses in opposition to gun control, President Ford's foreign policy and the Equal Rights Amendment. Last year, they gave 813 speeches.

There is a monthly bulletin and two news magazines, the monthly American Opinion and the weekly Review of the News. In the past two years, the review has added 20,000 subscribers and now goes to 50,000 persons, McManus says.

Three years ago, the society started a weekly column called "The Birch Log." It now appears in 140 newspapers, most of them weeklies.

This summer, 2,000 teenagers are to attend week-long programmes at 10 Birch-sponsored summer camps scattered around the U.S. The first camp opened five years ago.

Regionally, the society is weakest in New England, where it is headquartered, and strongest in the Rocky Mountain states, especially Utah.

In Montana, the society says it has opened 25 new chapters since September. And in South Dakota, it has gone from six to 45 chapters in the past year.

The people who join are basically middle class, Birchers say. More are physicians than any other profession. But they share a common view.

"The common denominator for the Birchers is somebody who thinks in terms of absolutes," says McManus. "It may be a truck driver or a businessman. There is a lot more black and white in our lives. We think there is too much grey in the way other people see things."

"We're not saying there is no grey at all. We're saying there is less for us."

Kissinger discontent with Cuban timetable for Angola pullout

A phased Cuban withdrawal from Angola may be in the offing, as Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro indicates, but the United States views the development with scepticism.

For one thing, the withdrawal timetable is too slow for Washington and would still leave 5,000 or more Cuban soldiers in the African land by the end of 1976.

That simply is not acceptable as U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was quick to point out to newsmen as he left Stockholm last month, where he received word of the Cuban pullout. "A partial withdrawal does not meet our requirements," he said.

Moreover, Washington remains deeply concerned about the presence of thousands of other Cuban soldiers sprinkled throughout Africa and the Middle East. The exact number is not clear, but estimates range from 2,000 upward to 5,000. Will some of the Cuban soldiers due to be withdrawn from Angola be sent to augment these other garrisons, or will they all return home?

That question is left unanswered in the Castro announcement. The Cuban leader did say, however, that he does not plan to send troops to other African lands — a statement that would seem to rule out any Cuban presence in white-dominated Rhodesia in support of that nation's black majority.

If this is true, it is certainly cause for some rejoicing in Washington, but concern over Cuba's African role will not be assuaged by Dr. Castro's comment that Cubans "won't be 20th century crusaders."

At the same time, there is considerable pique in Washington over the way in which Dr. Castro announced the apparent winding down of his eight-month-old Angolan venture.

Word of the withdrawal plan was contained in a letter the Cuban leader sent to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. Dr. Castro indicated the letter should be shown to Dr. Kissinger when he visited the Swedish capital.

U.S. officials said Dr. Kissinger did not see the letter and that it merely had been read to him. Swedish officials, however, promised him a copy.

Dr. Kissinger certainly was not surprised by the contents of the Castro letter. During his recent visit to Africa he had received a variety of hints that a Cuban pullout from Angola might be forthcoming.

Moreover, Cuban's Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said in Tokyo earlier this month that Cuba planned to cut its force level in Angola to about 5,000 by the end of the year.

Current estimates put Cuba's strength in Angola at between 13,000 and 15,000. But because intelligence estimates are slightly dated, these figures reflect the situation at the beginning of May.

Theremassive Cuba troop buildup late in 1975 was a major factor in the victory of the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) over two rival groups which were supported by the U.S. and other Western nations.

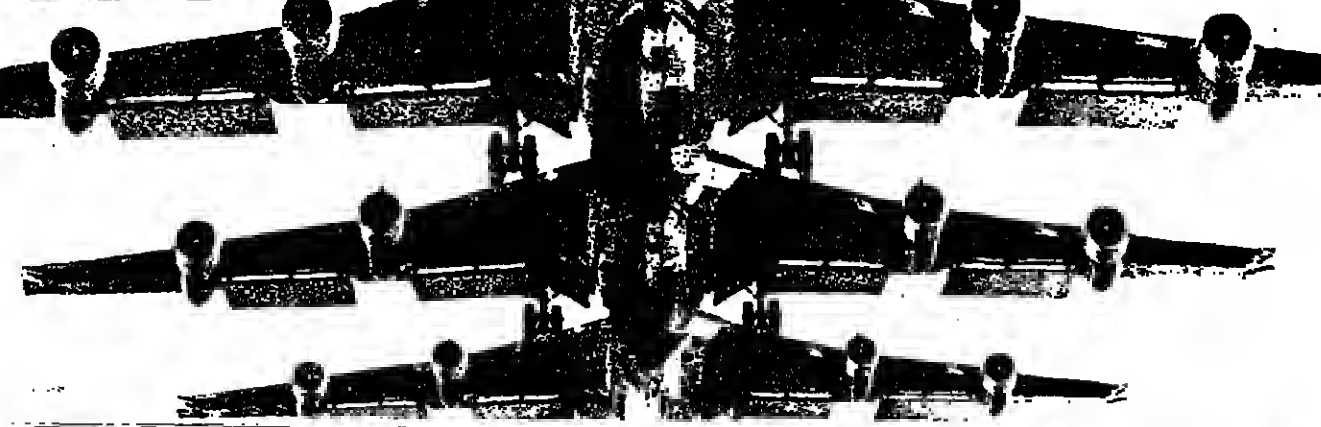
Secretary Kissinger is reported to have asked the Central Intelligence Agency to use its resources to check what the Cubans may in fact be doing or planning.

Dr. Kissinger has interpreted the Cuban premier's letter as a response to the African policy that he enunciated during his visit to Africa a few weeks ago.

Previously he had warned the Soviet Union that detente and military adventures such as the Cuban expedition to Angola were incompatible and that U.S.-Soviet relations would suffer if the Cubans were not withdrawn.

State Department experts are inclined to believe that the Cubans are not entirely passive instruments of the Soviets in this adventure and that Dr. Castro will not show much alacrity in putting an end to Cuba's flight into big power politics, even if Moscow has told him to withdraw. (CSM).

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No change budget presented as Canadian economy recovers

TORONTO, ONTARIO (CSM) — Canadian Finance Minister Donald Macdonald has introduced an unspectacular federal budget that

leaves the main economic levers under the anti-inflation programme imposed last October.

If anything, the budget strengthens some areas of wage and price controls where weakness has undermined their acceptance by the public.

Stressing that he does not want to tamper with success, Mr. Macdonald met challenges that the budget is unimaginative by replying that he would rather be accused of that than be called foolhardy.

Except for some changes designed to save the government \$200 million in unemployment insurance payments and to ease the tax burden on working mothers and small businesses, the Canadian economy will be allowed to flow along much as it has for several months.

Mr. Macdonald, who took over the Finance Ministry last year as the government was introducing its anti-inflation package, said he expects real economic growth of about five per cent this year with an increase of 259,000 jobs.

The rate of increase in the consumer price index has been running at 6.6 per cent since October, compared with 11.7 per cent in the preceding six months. On an annual basis the rate of increase is 8.9 per cent, nearly two percent lower than it was when wage and price guidelines were introduced.

The finance minister predicted that a growth of Canadian exports in response to the U.S. economic recovery will help sustain improvements in the domestic picture through the rest of 1976.

With waning popularity and challenges to the wage and price control programme in mind, the Trudeau government has admitted with this budget that some anti-inflation regulations allowed companies to surpass price and profit targets set last autumn.

Mr. Macdonald announced a change in profit calculations, saying more firms will be forced to seek approval from the federal Anti-Inflation Board in advance of price rises.

Inadequate restrictions on business profits have been among the major complaints of organized labour, which met last month at the 11th biennial constitutional convention of the Canadian Labour Congress in Quebec City.

Labour leaders vowed continuing opposition to the controls programme, which they say has destroyed union's free-bargaining rights. They were backed by a vote allowing them to call a nationwide general strike if and when they think one is necessary.

CHANTILLY, Virginia (CSM) — The era of supersonic air travel has arrived in the United States—amid uncertainty as to whether it is here to stay.

It arrived with the spectacular but noisy touchdown at Dulles International Airport here...three minutes apart—of two needle-sleek British-French Concorde jetliners from London and Paris.

And in one sense, observers noted, the future of the two nations' \$3-billion project rode with them.

The technological triumph of their trans-Atlantic journey—less than four hours, or about one-half the time of conventional aircraft—is somewhat clouded by a technology that greeted them



PRECAST CONCRETE UNITS — These 16-tonne precast concrete units were specially designed and fabricated by a British company for the complete underwater protection of oil pipelines on the sea bed. The units, which are placed on the sea bed at depths of up to 120 m, incorporate an interlocking feature at each corner for complete stability. This also allows individual sections to be withdrawn easily to allow inspection of the pipeline if this becomes necessary.

Concorde starts make or break 16 month trial

here: a \$1.2 million system monitoring their noise and air pollution for the federal government.

It is a reminder that the Concorde has only a 16-month "visitors visa" in this country. If Concorde fails sixteen months of the closest environmental scrutiny in aviation history, the plane will be barred from American airports under conditions laid down in February by Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman.

"We plan to monitor every Concorde flight," says Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) official John L. McLucas, whose white, equipment-packed FAA vans stood vigil on hills above the Dulles runways listening to the

approach, landing and takeoff of the Concordes.

Falling to win its wings in the United States probably would banish the Concorde from world skies as well, for British and French officials call the American market essential to the project's financial success.

And essential to success here is service to New York, still denied Concorde by a noise ban at Kennedy International airport

now being contested in the courts. Inaugural flights were filled with dignitaries and "first flight" enthusiasts, but the Washington market—at \$1,600 per round trip 20, per cent more than first class

and twice tourist class fares on conventional jetliners—is expected to be limited.

The two airlines are barely breaking even financially after four months of service on existing routes—flying at 75 per cent of capacity between Paris and Rio de Janeiro and 47 per cent between London and Bahrain.

None of the \$80-million aircraft, among 16 produced or under construction, have been sold to any customers except the state-owned British and French air lines.

Billed in advertisements as "the time machine"—1,350 m.p.h.—the crucial time for Concorde now is 16 months.

To replace Bretton Woods system Japan signs new IMF sponsorship monetary accord

TOKYO, June 11. (AFP) — The Japanese government will today officially accept a new agreement for the International Monetary Fund (IMF) replacing the Bretton Woods System.

The finance ministry said that two or three nations have already ratified the new agreement, but Japan will be the first industrially advanced nation to join.

The reason for the Japanese government promptly agreeing to adopt a system replacing that of Bretton Woods—before Europe

The new IMF agreement officially recognizes the right of member nations to adopt the floating system and, in the future, when the international economy settles down, the procedures for turning to the fixed exchange rate system will be decided.

It also provides for the abolition of the official gold price of 35 dollars to one ounce, a free transactions in gold by monetary authorities of member nations. Under the new monetary arrangement, the movement of foreign exchange rates of currencies on the float system will be supervised by IMF. The foreign exchange market is thus expected to become more stable than now.

More than 60 per cent of the members of the IMF and 81 per cent of the voting rights are necessary for the new IMF agreement to take effect. Japan at the San Juan conference expected to appeal to other advanced nations for early ratification of the new agreement, on basing the spirit of broad international cooperation in the spirit of money and trade.

The work will cost 3,000 million guilders (about 1,111 million dollars). It will include 3.3 kilometres (about 2 miles) of dykes, open sheds and other buildings, a railway network and hoisting apparatus.

The project, to double the capacity of Damman port, will take four years to complete.

Two hundred thousand cubic metres of concrete will form the foundations for 35 kms (22 miles) of railway tracks. There will be 200 kms (125 miles) of wide roads.

The 70 buildings and sheds will have a total capacity of 45,000 cubic metres.

The Dutch company Ingerbeton will handle one third of the work, cooperating with Philips Holmann A.G., of West Germany, and Archirodon, of Greece.

Jordan's Five-Year Plan

Partners in Development

Provisional Summary of the "Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development 1976-1980" (Part III)

Prepared by the Economic Commission for Western Asia

D. Water

1. Development of water resources

a. Goals

— ascertaining water resources potentialities, their location and classification;

— economic utilization of available water resources.

b. Projects

— drilling prospecting and emergency wells and strengthening drilling capability (JD 0.9 million) with the aim of raising the total production capacity of wells from an average of 65 thousand cubic meters per hour in 1975 to about 85 thousand in 1980 by drilling 40 productive wells per year;

— hydrological and hydrogeological studies in the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea area;

— conducting water planning and studies, aiming at assessing available water resources potentialities;

— training of 12 drillers (JD 0.225 million);

— environment isotopes laboratory (JD 0.23 million) to assist in studying and developing water resources.

c. Main organisational measures

— preparation of a comprehensive water plan;

— establishment of a Higher National Water Council to coordinate water resources and prepare a water distribution policy;

— reconsider and update regulations and directives related to underground water.

2. Irrigation

a. Goals

— increasing the area under permanent irrigation by about 341 thousand dunums by the end of 1981; and,

— replacing the surface irrigation system in the Jordan Valley by a system of permanent irrigation.

b. Projects

— Jordan Valley water projects;

— Kafirin-Husban project (JD 1.37 million) with the aim of irrigating 15,500 dunums by sprinklers;

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— Kafirin-Husban project (JD 1.37 million) with the aim of irrigating 15,500 dunums by sprinklers;

— King Talal Dam on the Zerkha river (JD 3.59 million) with a storage capacity of 48 million cubic meters;

— Extending the East Ghor Canal (JD 3.3 million) to irrigate 35 thousand dunums by sprinklers;

— Zerkha triangle project (JD 1.8 million) to irrigate 15,200 dunums by a sprinkler system;

— Wadi Araba area project (JD 3.7 million) to irrigate by sprinklers 27,600 dunums...

— Jordan Valley project—second stage with the aim of increasing the irrigated area in the Jordan Valley by 150 thousand dunums, thereby raising the total irrigated area to 360 thousand dunums. The project consists of the following elements:

— Saqarun Dam on the Yarmouk River (JD 25.35 million) with a storage capacity of 200 million cubic meters in addition to a hydro-electric power-generating station with a carrier canal between the dam and the East Ghor canal;

— Extending the East Ghor Canal to the Dead Sea to irrigate 150 thousand dunums (JD 13.5 million); and

— replacing the existing surface irrigation network by a sprinkler system to irrigate 117,000 dunums (JD 9 million).

— Kafirin-Husban and Southern Jordan Irrigation project (JD 8 million). Its aim is to:

— develop water resources and storage possibilities;

— protect land from floods and erosion; and,

— construct a network to put under permanent irrigation an area of 62 thousand dunums.

(iii) Highlands and desert irrigation waters project (JD 2.1 million). Its aim is to:

— expand the irrigated area; and,

— establish new pilot projects and demonstrate those which prove economically feasible.

3. Water supply

To satisfy the requirements of citizens for water, 19 projects are planned for 1976-80, of which the following are the main ones:

— Main projects in the Irbid Governorate

— Qa' Ma'an and Najel/Tafleh water supply (JD 0.661 million) of 33 villages; and,

— drilling of 43 wells (JD 0.86 million).

E. Mining and Industry

1. Growth Trends

This sector expanded faster than expected during 1973-75. Income in current prices rose from JD 9.8 million in 1972 to an estimated JD 46 million in 1975. Its contribution to GDP increased from 11.1 per cent to 14.8 per cent during this period while employment increased from 19,000 to 27,000. Phosphate production rose from 0.71 million tons to 1.5 million tons during this period. Actual investment in mining and industry in the 1973-75 three-year plan is estimated at JD 35 million

as compared with JD 26 million planned.

2. Goals

— increasing income from this sector from JD 45 million in 1975 to JD 144 million in 1980;

— achieving a better geographical distribution of new industries;

— processing of local raw materials;

— achieving a higher degree of complementarity;

— realizing greater Arab industrial coordination;

— increasing exports of industrial and mining products from JD 33 million in 1975 to JD 110 million in 1980; and,

— continuing geological studies of promising local raw materials.

3. Projects

— Oil exploration (JD 1.88 million)

Investment requirements will be met to the extent of JD 1.38 million are from the budget and JD 500,000 from foreign assistance.

— General prospecting for minerals (JD 0.525 million)

— Investigation of underground thermal energy (JD 0.3 million)

— Natural Resources Authority Workshop (JD 0.465 million)

— Expansion of phosphate production (JD 24 million)

Increase the productive capacity of phosphates to a minimum of (3.5), (4.5), (5.5), (6), (7) million tons over the period 1976-80 respectively.

— Expansion of the petroleum refinery (JD 39 million)

To increase the capacity from about one million metric tons in 1975 to 3.45 million in 1979 and to diversify the refinery's output. To be financed through an increase in the company's equity capital (JD 18.5 million) and foreign loans (JD 20.5 million).

— Expansion of cement production at Fuhels (JD 8 million)

— Expansion of cement production at Fuhels (JD 8 million)

Increase the production capacity of the Jordanian Cement Co. at Fuhels from 630,000 tons to 1,250,000 per year. Investment requirements are to be met from company's equity capital (JD 4 million) and local and foreign loans (JD 4 million).

— Expansion of cement production at Fuhels (JD 8 million)

— Expansion of cement production at Fuhels (JD 8 million)

— Expansion of cement production at Fuhels (JD 8 million)

— Expansion of cement production at Fuhels (JD 8 million)

— Chemical fertilizer industry (JD 61 million)

The project includes the construction of a sulfuric acid unit with a capacity of 3,200 tons per day; phosphoric acid unit with a capacity of 1100 tons per day; fertilizer unit to produce triple super phosphate as well as mono- and diammonium phosphate with a daily capacity of 200 tons and auxiliary civil works and other services. Most of the production will be exported. To be financed from equity capital (JD 20 million) the capital of the Jordan Fertilizer Industry Co. and JD 41 million foreign loans.

— Potash-extraction (JD 25 million)

Annual production capacity will be one million tons of potassium chloride (62% oxide). A company will be established to extract salt from the Dead Sea in cooperation with the Arab Potash Co. to be financed from foreign loans (JD 12.4 million) and equity capital (JD 9.3 million).

— Cement industry in southern Jordan (JD 21.3 million)

Establish a new cement factory with an annual capacity of one million tons. To be financed through the company's equity capital and local and foreign loans.

— Textiles factory at Zarka (JD 3 million)

To be financed through the company's equity capital and local and foreign loans.

— Industrial estates (JD 1.6 million)

Industrial estates and zones will be established and provided with the required infrastructure. To be financed by the Industrial Development Bank.

— Copper production (JD 5 million)

Construct a pilot plant with an annual capacity of 3000 tons. Additional prospecting operations are to be made.

— Standard specifications (JD 0.3 million)

Complete the buildings and laboratories of the Department of Standard Specifications.

— Private sector's investments are estimated at JD 35 million.

4. Organisational measures

— Setting up of a specialized technical division within the Natural Resources Authority staffed

with qualified and experienced personnel to undertake exploration for oil and natural gas;

— reconsideration of the custom tariff structure to make it conducive to the establishment of local industry and consider the exemption of imported raw materials from custom duties;

— incentives to export oriented industries;

— demarcating industrial cities and zones in each of Amman, Zarka, Irbid, Salt and Aqaba and other regions and providing them with electricity, water and other infrastructure;

— modification of industrial licensing procedures;

— continuation of government initiative in establishing productive projects in various fields and of the government dividends from participate in the capital. Half its equity participation should be earmarked for this purpose;

— enforcement of standard specifications and control procedures on national industrial products and the establishment of quality control centres and testing laboratories, and the introduction of a system of a mark of equality and labels of technical data affixed to packing materials;

— modification of the Encouragement of Investment Law;

— review of the role of the Industrial Development Bank to increase the effectiveness of its operations;

— augmenting the staff of the Amman Chamber of Industry;

— establishment of a vocational and handicraft training fund for the establishment of support of vocational and handicraft training centres and to cover expenses of crash training programmes;

— encouragement of the establishment of cooperative societies;

— intensification of efforts in the area of Arab industrial operation and coordination.

Table A-4: Industrial origin of gross domestic product at 1975 prices (JD million)

	1975	1980
1. Agriculture ...	30	30
2. Mining and manufacturing ...	45	45
3. Construction ...	23	23
4. Electricity and water ...	5	5
5. Transportation ...	26	26
6. Trade (wholesale and retail) ...	55	55
7. Financial institutions ...	5	5
8. Ownership of dwellings ...	17	17
9. Public administration and defence ...	58	58
10. Services ...	30	30
11. Gross domestic product at factor cost ...	290	290
12. Indirect taxes ...	40	40
13. Gross domestic product at market prices ...	330	330
14. Net factor income from abroad ...	33	33
15. Gross national product at market prices ...	363	363

Trucker finds vocation in ornamental bird carvings

Massachusetts (CSM) 15 years ago Dick Sawdo was a trucker. Today he is an ornamental carver, and business is booming.

He became involved in the profession, not through art school, but via a major in economics at the University of Massachusetts, a succession of jobs in insurance and trucking.

His jobs proved really hard and Mr. Sawdo finally just was not willing to waste time to something he enjoyed.

He is professionally in the field, "one must have thought and energy."

He was earning enough to support himself, but he decided to take time off to pursue his hobby. Within a short period of time he was carving birds, much to the delight of his family and friends.

He carved a chickadee for his mother. That figure was not experimental, but a reproduction of a chickadee he had seen in a book. And Dick has a collection of other birds to show.

He is North American birds, blue birds, juncos, crows, warblers, goshawks, robins, and woodpeckers, to name a few. He is particularly fond of a blue heron, which he has on display.

He is carving a new project, a blue heron. He is carefully researching the bird's life-style. He is using a variety of tools, and he is trying to see if he can make a realistic bird. He makes a lot of photos, and he is using them to help him.

He is carving a blue heron from a piece of wood. He is using a variety of tools, and he is trying to see if he can make a realistic bird. He makes a lot of photos, and he is using them to help him.

copper wire; then each bird is mounted on a piece of maple, oak or driftwood.

When the time came to market his products, Mr. Sawdo realized that the trucking and high-pressure salesmanship in his background were valuable training in business and marketing techniques.

He started out by taking his birds around to gift shops and selling them to the owners. The Massachusetts Audubon Society in Lincoln bought some of his first birds for their shop, and is now a regular customer.

Since then he has devoted considerable thought to marketing. He sells birds wholesale and retail and is beginning to look into selling by mail order.

Another good way to get his art to the public, he has found, is craft shows and fairs. He and his wife, Pam, follow the shows all around the state, taking special orders, and selling from their stock on hand.



A carved great blue heron.

Such shows enable the Sawdos to have direct contact with customers, which they both enjoy.

When asked what advice he might give to artists or craftsmen who would like to convert their hobby to a full-time profession, Mr. Sawdo had several pointers.

"You must begin," he says, "by asking yourself if you really enjoy what you are doing and could do it on a consistent, daily basis."

An amateur produces when inspired or when he feels like it, but a professional must be consistently creative. He has to be reliable and dependable, and he can't afford to let his customers down, Mr. Sawdo points out.

Next, you must consider the "barriers to entry" into a particular field. Ask yourself, "Why isn't everyone doing this if it's such a fantastic idea?" he advises.

Examine the field, talk to people who are in it, become thoroughly familiar with the challenges and opportunities of developing and marketing your product.

You must also think about income. It can take a long time to get established, and you "have to have something to live off of in the meantime." It's important not to go in over your head, so that you feel pressured to make ends meet and, consequently, can't produce as effectively.

Finally, you must differentiate your product from others in the same field. "You need a unique bent to be noticed," Mr. Sawdo said.

He himself is still developing his individual style. Among other things, he takes great care in mounting his birds attractively, in a way which "says something about the bird and its environment."

Dick Sawdo has no plans to enlarge his business and employ others, preferring to keep the operation small and invest his time and thought to improving his craft. His ultimate goal is to reproduce birds so faithfully that his works someday will be "museum pieces."



Dick Sawdo, making his living by carving model birds.

Gone are the days of the election button

LOS ANGELES (AP). — Jerry and Jimmy and Ronnie aren't giving the button makers much business this year.

A heavy reliance on television, tighter budgets and possibly the sophistication of voters, all are taking their toll on that old American election standby, the campaign button, proudly pinned on the lapel proclaiming one's allegiance to "NIXON" or the fact that "I LIKE IKE."

"The big money for TV went first," said William Crookston, president of Western Badge and Trophy Co.

As the June 8 California presidential primary draws near, the candidates are not ordering buttons in heavy quantities.

"I characterize the campaign button as a personal medium," said Crookston. "People seem more reluctant to say whom they're voting for."

It would seem the only people anxious for buttons this election year are collectors who seek them away and campaign workers.

"I like to see people wear them because it makes me feel good," said Lynn Nofziger, press secretary for Ronald Reagan. "They're

a morale factor. But buttons don't win or lose elections."

Larry Peck, California press secretary for the President Ford campaign, said, "They're nice to have, but when it comes down to how you allot your resources, they don't rank high. If you have the money, you're going to put it into television."

Robert Bush, a Jimmy Carter aide, said "buttons are more for the spirit of the campaign workers than for the public. I tie them together as a team. I don't think the average guy is going to wear any candidate's button. People are more sophisticated and concerned rather than just displaying their support."

Bush said the Carter campaign is exploiting more contemporary fads: Carter belt buckles, which go for \$20; T-shirts, which go for \$6 to \$8, and frisbees, which go for several dollars each.

George Arnes of Achievement Badge and Trophy Co. said his orders for presidential buttons have been modest. Eddee Solseth of ABC Badge and Emblem Co. said presidential orders are about the same as in 1972.

Crookston said he got an order for 78,000 buttons for California Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., then another order for 25,000. Candidates used to order by the hundreds of thousands, he said.

"I can't say we're unhappy

because we're going day and night on the popular U.S. television show making Fonz buttons," said Crookston.

The Fonz is Fonzie, the TV character played by Henry Winkler to "sit on it," as one button says.



BUSY BUTTON MAKER — The old election standby, the campaign button, isn't giving button makers much business this year but William Crookston, president of Western Badge and Trophy Co. says his Los Angeles firm is going night and day making Fonzie buttons. He says the political candidates are spending their money on television. (AP wirephoto).

Light's TV Features

MOVIE OF THE WEEK

THIS HOUSE OF BREDE

A nun enters convent as a nun. She becomes close to an old nun but relationship is looked down upon by other inmates.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

DIRTY SALLY

I NEVER SAW THE PACIFIC

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★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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Television

6:00: Quran, Cartoons, Arabic programme, Jews in Arabic, Family programme, Arabic series, Reportage.

Channel 6: 7:30 News in Hebrew, 7:45 Varieties, 8:30 Dirty Sally, 9:10 Variety show, 10:00 News in English, 10:15 Movie of the week (On both channels).

Amman Airport

Arrivals: 8:10 Kuwait, 9:20 Muscat, Doha, 9:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi, 9:45 Karachi, Dubai, 9:50 Tehran, 10:25 Doha, Baghdad, 10:30 Kuwait (KAO), 10:40 Aqaba, 12:35 Riyadh, Dhahran, 13:00 Damascus, 17:30 Cairo, 18:20 Frankfurt, 20:50 London (BA), 22:00 Abu Dhabi.

Radio

(On 890 KHZ): 7.00 Breakfast show, 7.30 New Bulletin, 7.45 News reports, 8.00 Varieties, 8.45 Once upon a time, 9.00 Listener's choice, 10.00 Sign off, 12.00 Pop session (part I), 13.00 News Summary, 13.03 Pop session (part II), 14.00 News Bulletin, 14.10 Songs, 14.30 Words & chords, 15.00 Concert hour, 16.00 Old favourites, 16.30 Easy listening, 17.00 Pop session (part III), 18.00 News Summary, 18.05 News reports round up, 18.30 Good vibrations, 19.00 News Bulletin, 19.10 Songs, 19.30 Sign off.

Market Prices

Apricots (small): 200-240, Apples (starken): 120-180, Apples (golden): 130-170, Bell pepper: 80-120, Bell pepper: 160-200, Cauliflower: 80-110, Carrots (yellow): 40-60, Cucumber (small): 120-160, Cucumbers (large): 80-100, Cherry (large): 200-240, Cherry (small): 120-160, Cherry (red): 220-300, Eggplant (small): 100-150, Eggplant (large): 80-110, Grape leaves: 100-180, Green beans: 80-120, Garlic (dry): 100-140, Hot Pepper: 80-120, Lemon: 100-150, Horse beans: 40-60, Marrow (regular): 50-80, Marrow (small): 40-60, Muskmelon: 160-200, Orange: 100-140, Onions (local): 50-80, Onions (imported): 50-80, Okra: 300-400, Potatoes (local): 100-130, Peaches (red): 200-280, Water melon: 80-120, Spinach: 20-40, Tangerines: 120-170, Tomatoes: 100-150, Wild cucumbers: 50-70.

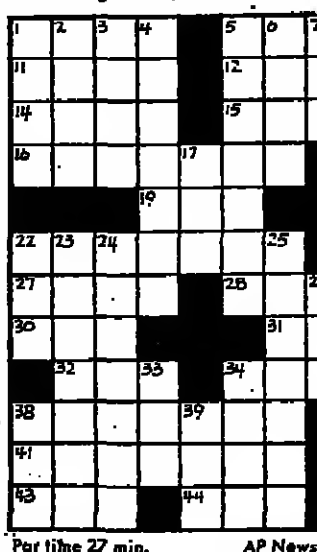
Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors: Dr. Mustafa Afaneh (56344), Dr. Fouad Hassan Jaber (71234), Pharmacies: Omar (42737), Shadi (25655), Hayat (24636), Taxis: Neel (44433), Tareq (23024), Jerusalem (30655).

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1. Estrade, 5. Novelty, 8. School of whales, 11. Architectural pier, 12. Alligator pear, 14. Instead of, 15. Mr. Kennedy, 16. White-tailed kites, 18. Through, 19. Pagoda ornament, 20. Cut twigs, 22. Resident physician, 26. Hawaiian food fish, 27. Dramatic critic, 28. Excel, 30. Slender finial, 31. Rocky peak, 32. Saraglio, 34. Concert, 38. Studio, 40. German industrial city, 41. Apple, 42. Poor actors.

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE DOWN: 1. — Evans, 2. Indigo, 3. Willow genus, 4. Leisurely gait, 5. Nails, 6. The Birds, 7. Sir, 8. Knee-cap, 9. Redolent, 10. June bug, 11. Surmount, 12. Ever poetic, 13. Ballet step, 14. Dignified David, 15. Favoring nephews, 16. Neptune's spear, 17. Muse of music, 18. Kind of piano, 19. Mythical bird, 20. Beverage, 21. Violent outburst, 22. Weapon: French, 23. Endure, 24. Milkfish, 25. Danish fiord.



Port time 27 min. AP Newsfeatures 6-12

World agricultural fund conference is deadlocked

ROME, June 11 (R) — Disagreements over contributions by oil producers and industrialised countries to the new international fund for agricultural development today threatened to deadlock a conference here to set it up.

Conference sources said the meeting, originally due to end tonight was now likely to continue tomorrow because of the length of time taken on the question.

The problem is that the OPEC oil producers have promised \$400 million on condition that the industrialised countries come up with 600 million.

So far the industrialised countries' contribution has only reached about 530 million and delegation leaders were meeting to attempt setting up the fund despite the gap.

Another problem giving the committee concern was Israel's demand to be included in the category of potential recipient countries, the sources said.

The Arab members of OPEC have said they cannot contribute to a fund which might at some stage pay out Arab oil money to Israel, and Egypt has tabled an amendment to avoid this, the sources said.

Israel is equally firm in refusing to join any of the two donor categories, although it has offered the equivalent of \$50,000 in technical assistance.

This 80-nation conference was opened yesterday by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The fund was proposed

at the 1974 world food conference in Rome. It is designed to stimulate agricultural production in the developing countries. It would mark the first time traditional aid donors and oil producers have cooperated in such a venture.

Another new feature of the fund would be that control of the money would be shared equally between both groups of donors and the recipient nations of the Third World.

Allon: Gush Emunim a bunch of demagogues

HAIFA, June 11 (R) — Foreign Minister Yigal Allon today described the nationalist religious Gush Emunim (faith bloc) as a "bunch of demagogues and false messiahs."

The group — mostly extremist religious Israelis youth who believe they have the right to all of the Biblical land of Israel — have sought to put up settlements in the occupied West Bank.

The government, which has authorised a number of settlements in occupied areas "deemed essential to national defence," had the Gush Emunim settlers removed by force several times. But they have remained at a site near Nablus despite a government decision that they must move.

Mr. Allon said the government would continue its policy of opposing illegal settlements.

India, USSR sign friendship declaration

MOSCOW, June 11, (R) — The Soviet Union and India today signed a joint pledge to develop further friendship and cooperation, TASS news agency reported.

The declaration was signed at a televised Kremlin ceremony by Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who is paying a five-day visit to the Soviet Union.

Earlier, Mrs. Gandhi wound up her talks here with Soviet leaders which TASS said had covered the expansion of bilateral relations as well as international issues.

The discussions were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, TASS added.

After the signing, Mrs. Gandhi was giving a press conference on her summit meetings here before leaving Moscow by special plane for Yerevan, capital of the Soviet Republic of Armenia.

The Indian leader, whose visit has been given maximum publicity by Soviet news media, met all three of the Kremlin's leadership triumvirate.

President Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin both joined Mr. Brezhnev in the Soviet-Indian talks.

No details were immediately available of today's joint declaration. The Indian leader was received cordially and with many official honours during her stay here, as the Soviet press has reported.

She had a total of almost eight hours of talks with Mr. Brezhnev.

The visit gave delegations from the two sides the opportunity to reaffirm their agreement on certain points, including criticism of the presence of American bases in the Indian Ocean. But Mrs. Gandhi took pains to stress that her country is independent and that "Soviet-Indian friendship is not directed against another country," referring to China.

Mrs. Gandhi told journalists here today that besides the strengthening of friendship between her country and the Soviet Union, the trip had led to "other results particularly in the field of economic cooperation."

Mrs. Gandhi said India was very pleased with this week's negotiations, which she described as "crowned with success."

She acknowledged having spoken with Soviet officials about China. When asked about the reactions

Angolan court demands death

(Continued from page 1) la's foreign affairs and justice ministers asking them to consider sympathetically the two lawyers' request for the trial to be delayed briefly until they had consulted their clients.

The lawyers, Raymond Fraser and Clive Stanbrook, announced yesterday that they were flying out to Angola for the trial.



ASPECTS OF FISHING ON WESTERN SAMOA STAMPS — Four new stamps depicting aspects of fishing have been issued by the Western Samoa authorities. The 10 sene denomination demonstrates mullet fishing while the 12 sene depicts fish traps and a watchful fisherman. The 22 sene stamp shows a group of Samoan fishermen at sea in their small craft and the highest value (50 sene) illustrates the skillful art of net fishing.

Idi Amin escapes assassination attempt

NAIROBI, June 11 (R) — President Idi Amin of Uganda escaped an assassination attempt when three hand grenades were thrown as he was leaving a police passing out parade in Kampala last night. Radio Uganda said today.

The radio, monitored here, and quoting a Ugandan military spokesman, said the grenades were "American and Israeli type." Four people were critically injured and admitted to hospital and one has since died, the radio said.

The spokesman said those responsible for the incident were being interrogated.

Their arrests followed help in identification from members of the public, he added.

The radio broadcast gave no further details.

Congressman Hays attempts suicide following scandal

BARNESVILLE, Ohio, June 11 (R) — Congressman Wayne Hays, 48, was slowly recovering consciousness after a suicide attempt following a scandal involving a woman.

The spokesman said Mr. Hays had been in a hospital since about 10 hours, or sometime on Saturday.

There was no indication of how many sleeping pills he had taken. They were prescribed for him for an intestinal disorder. But it was more than he ought to have in his weakened condition, the spokesman said.

He explained that Mr. Hays had not been feeling well for four or five days and had not been eating, which left him in a weakened condition.

The scandal, which was brought to light by Miss Ray herself, has already forced Mr. Hays to resign as chairman of the House committee responsible for allocating campaign funds to Democratic candidates.

He was also expected to resign as chairman of the powerful Committee on House Administration.

Columnist Jack Anderson reported last week that Mr. Hays was ready to "blow his brains out" if it would help reduce the suffering endured by his new young wife since the scandal came to light.

Bhutto ends Afghani visit

KABUL, June 11 (R) — Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto returned home today after a five-day visit to Afghanistan which paved the way for friendly relations between his country and Afghanistan, long in dispute over the future of border tribesmen.

Reliable sources said Mr. Bhutto's talks with Afghan President Mohammad Daoud had achieved considerably more than expected.

President Daoud had given the Pakistani premier an assurance that Afghanistan had no territorial claims on Pakistan.

The two neighbouring countries now better understood each other's position on the border problem that has strained their relations, the sources said.



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LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed quietly steady to firm Friday, encouraged by optimistic forecasts on exports and inflation, dealers said. At 15.00 the F.T. index was up 3.7 at 377.9.

Government stocks were firm among short dated loans, where gains of up to 1/2 point were scored. Longs were higher by around 1/8.

Leading industrials put on up to 8p in small trading. Oils gained up to 6p while banks were barely changed.

Mining shares eased with the lower gold bullion price. Australians were narrowly mixed.

Pilkington Brothers featured had a net gain of 12p on its results. Whitbread maintained an earlier 2p rise after its figures while Grandmet was 1-1/2p higher ahead of results, due later today.

Among shares to gain a penny or so were Courtauld, Marks, Bowater, Bat, EMI, GEC, Plessey, GKN, Dunlop and Unilever. Reed was 3p easier against the trend, still affected by fears of an impending rights issues, dealers added.

Gains of 4p to 8p were scored by ICI, Glaxo, Beecham, Metal Box and Hawker.

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Tito concludes Turkish visit amid strong satisfaction from Ankara

IZMIR, June 11 (R) — President Tito of Yugoslavia flew from here today to Istanbul after a four-day official visit to Turkey with which Turkish leaders have expressed themselves extremely satisfied.

Recent visits here by President Tito and other international leaders are considered by Turkish leaders as indicating that Greece had succeeded in isolating Turkey on the international level.

A joint Yugoslav-Turkish communiqué expressed concern however that despite a certain amount of progress achieved in the promotion of peace and security, particularly in Europe, the world "continues to be shaken by numerous crises and confronted by difficult problems in suspense."

The communiqué said that next year's meeting in Belgrade of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe "offers the chance to review the progress achieved since the signing of the final act and to reaffirm the goals of Helsinki."

Marshal Tito and President Fahri Kocuturk, the communiqué said, "underlined their particular interest in reviving the spirit of Helsinki north to the Mediterranean region, whose security is closely linked with that of Europe and which, under present conditions, has great importance."

With this in mind, the two leaders reaffirmed the importance of the development of good neighbourly relations among Balkan countries, the communiqué said.

Both sides, it went on, "expressed their concern over the fact that a prolongation of the Lebanese crisis could create grave dangers for peace in the Middle East and expressed the hope that the Lebanese people will find a solution in conformity to its aspirations and interests, and ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon."

On Cyprus, the two leaders "expressed their conviction that the

Shah said Iran had started several months ago that Lebanese problem should be discussed by the Islamic foreign ministers conference last month. But the suggestion was not followed," he added.

"Had it been possible to convene the Geneva (Middle East) conference with the participation of those who in Lebanon might have a bearing on the situation, but I am not sure," the Shah said.

He and Egyptian President Sadat should discuss "any thing including the Middle East problem" during the Egyptian leader's visit to Iran next week.

There was no need for an agenda for his talks with Mr. Sadat, he said.

"We always back Egypt's position and interests, and ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon."

On Cyprus, the two leaders "expressed their conviction that the

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